AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [023] with the following amended paragraph:

The position-coding pattern 107 may be arranged so that if a part of the pattern of a certain minimum size is recorded optically, then this part of the pattern's position in the pattern and hence one the base can be determined unambiguously. The position-coding pattern can advantageously be of such a type as shown in Applicant's previous Applications International Publication No. WO 00/73983 and PCT/SE00/~~0819~~501895, published as International Publication No. WO 01/26032, the technical disclosures of both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Please replace paragraph [024] with the following amended paragraph:

In the position-coding patterns described in those applications, each position may be coded by a plurality of symbols or one symbols may be used to code a plurality of positions. The position-coding pattern 107 shown is constructed in accordance with International Publication No. WO 00/73983. A larger dot may represent a "one" and a smaller dot may represent a "zero." The position coding pattern 107 may be of any other suitable design, such as the one described in International Publication No. WO 01/26032, i.e., PCT/SE00/01895,

where different displacements of a dot in relation to a raster code different symbol values.

Please insert the following new paragraphs after paragraph [024]:

As described in International Publication No. WO 01/26032, the position-coding pattern comprises a plurality of marks, each of which represents one of at least two different values. The coding pattern also comprises a plurality of nominal positions, each of said marks being associated with one of said plurality of nominal positions and the value of each mark being determined by its location relative to its nominal position. The position-coding pattern is so arranged that the position of any partial surface of a given size is determined unambiguously by the marks on this partial surface. Furthermore, the position-coding pattern may comprise partially overlapping partial surfaces, each partial surface encoding a specific position. Thus, each mark may contribute to more than one position in the pattern.

The position-coding pattern comprises a raster, which may be virtual and thus neither visible to the eye nor directly detectable by a device which is to determine positions on the surface, and a plurality of detectable marks 4, each of which, depending upon its location, represents one of four values "1" to "4" as described below. The nominal positions may be regularly arranged in the position-coding pattern, whereby the virtual raster may be determined indirectly by means of the marks detected by the device.

Figs 7a-d show how a mark can be designed and how it can be located relative to its nominal position 6. The nominal position 6, which also can be called a raster point, is represented by the intersection of the raster lines 8. The mark 7 has the shape of a circular dot. A mark 7 and a raster point 6 can together be said to constitute a symbol.

In one embodiment, the distance between the raster lines is 300 μm and the angle between the raster lines is 90 degrees. Other raster intervals are possible, for example 254 μm to suit printers and scanners which often have a resolution which is a multiple of 100 dpi, which corresponds to a distance between points of 25.4 mm/100, that is 254 μm.

The value of the mark thus depends upon where the mark is located relative to the nominal position. In the example in Fig. 2 there are four possible locations, one on each of the raster lines extending from the nominal position. The displacement from the nominal position may be the same size for all values.

The marks do not need to be circular or round, but any suitable shape can be used, such as square or triangular, etc.